

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIII. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901.

NUMBER 34.

CZOLGOSZ IS TO DIE

President's Assassin Soon Goes to Electric Chair.

DAY OF DOOM FIXED.

October 28 the Date Upon Which Wretch Will Give Up His Life.

Arch Exponent of Anarchy, Enemy of Law, and Cowardly Murderer of a Nation's Chief Is Formally Sentenced—Pallid, Weak and Cringing, He Bears His Doom Pronounced—Trial Short and Dignified—Czolgosz Declares There Was No Plot.

Leon F. Czolgosz, the arch exponent of anarchy, the murderer of a defenseless man, the enemy of law and authority, has heard the voice of retribution directed at himself, pronouncing death for the assassin of President McKinley. Czolgosz was found guilty by a jury on Tuesday, and on Thursday Judge White pronounced the death sentence, fixing the week of Oct. 28 as the time during which electrocution will take place. The assassin was removed to the State prison at Albany, where he awaits his doom.

Before sentence was passed the assassin took advantage of the opportunity given him to speak, but he confined himself to taking upon his own shoulders the blame for the great crime of having murdered the President of the United States. He advanced no reason in justification of his monstrous deed. Not a word did he utter of anarchy, of his enmity to government or of the motives which prompted him to the commission of his crime.

The sentence was brief. "Czolgosz," said the court, "you have committed a grave crime against the State and our Union in the assassination of our beloved President. After learning all the facts and circumstances in the case, twelve good men have pronounced you guilty of murder in the first degree. You say that no other person acted in the commission of this terrible act. The penalty is fixed by statute, and it becomes my duty to impose sentence upon you. The sentence of this court is that in the week beginning Oct. 28, at the place designated and in the manner prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death."

In a hush that wets like the silence of death Justice White pronounced the prisoner's doom. Physically tottering under the ordeal, but sustaining himself by sheer force of nerve, the murderer heard the words of death pronounced, was shackled and quietly submitted to be led away.

After a full, fair and public trial he has been adjudged guilty by a duly constituted jury and condemned to die in the electric chair. He will be killed by the law, which he wished to kill. The ignominious end that awaits him is the same that is reserved for all who seek to put the *Insane and Murderous* ideas of anarchism into operation. He will go to his death accompanied by the excitements of the civilized world.

The promptness and dispatch with which the case was disposed of in the courts is a subject for public congratulation. No time was lost in needless quibblings about non-essential points. The jury was impaneled in two or three hours, yet it was as impartial as of a month had been spent on the task.

The prisoner had the benefit of all the privileges of the law against which he had raised his hand. He was represented by able attorneys, who did all that could be done in the defense of such a prisoner. He had an opportunity to speak in his own defense, though there was nothing he could say to extenuate his awful crime. The case went to the jury with the same formalities as any other murder case, and the speedy rendering of a verdict of guilty was in accord with the interests of justice.

Verdict Quick'y Reached.
"Guilty" was the verdict solemnly returned late Tuesday afternoon. Little deliberation was required by the jury to render the formal verdict, which merely confirmed legally the sentence of death already pronounced against the murderer by the whole country.

The verdict of the jury followed soon after the closing of the case by the people. No testimony was presented by the defense. An earnest and eloquent address by ex-Judge Loren C. Lewis, on behalf of the defendant, and by District Attorney Thomas Penney, together with instructions from the court, were crowded into the moments hour which preceded the verdict.

With the testimony of William S. Bull, general superintendent of police, the people of the State of New York

closed the case against Leon Czolgosz shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Following the retirement of Superintendent Bull from the witness stand ex-Judge Loren C. Lewis advanced to the jury rail and earnestly outlined the case of the defense. The venerable jurist urged that if the defendant was sane he was guilty, while he was insane he was not guilty. He said the defense had no testimony to offer. He then declared that the arguments for the defense would be offered, and without delay began his argument for Czolgosz.

"If the President met his fate by the fact of an insane man his death, awful as it was, must be classed lawfully as an accident," urged ex-Judge Lewis, "and the verdict of guilt should not be fastened upon the unfortunate being who was its irresponsible cause."

Ex-Judge Titus declined to say anything in addition to what his associate had said on behalf of the defendant, so District Attorney Penney eloquently closed for the prosecution. With the presentation of instructions, by the court the case of Leon Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley, was in the hands of the jury, and the jury soon returned its verdict.

Awful Array of Facts.
During the day an overwhelming array of awful facts was presented by District Attorney Penney for the prosecution. With crushing force witness after witness told what he had seen and heard, and wove together it made the appalling story of the murder of the nation's chief by the being who sat in the defendant's chair. All the tragic circumstances of the attack upon the President were dramatically recounted and the revolting details of the prisoner's cold-blooded avowal of guilt the afternoon of the assassination were repeated.

Denial was made that the prisoner's confession had been extorted by threats or procured by promises of immunity; and proof was advanced to show that the assassin had been well treated by the police from the time of his arrest. During it all Leon Czolgosz, around whom the trial centered, sat still, beads of perspiration standing out on his face, and only yielded to his tense emotions when the story of his life was repeated. Then his eyes filled with tears.

Trial is Short.
Eight hours and twenty-five minutes is the time occupied by the trial of Leon Czolgosz was placed on trial Monday before Justice Truman C. White in the Supreme Court of Eric County at Buffalo for the murder of President McKinley. He pleaded guilty when formally arraigned, but this plea, not being permitted by law, was withdrawn by his counsel, ex-Judge Lewis, who a few minutes later entered a plea of not guilty. Rapid progress was made with the trial and when the court took a recess at noon eight jurors had been sworn in.

No witnesses were sworn for the defense. Not a word of evidence was before the court as to the sanity of the prisoner. The alienists who examined him were not called. The court instructed the jury that the proof of insanity is with the defendant, that a man must be presumed to be sane unless proved insane. To the assassin was offered the opportunity to go on the stand, but he only shook his head when his lawyers asked him to do so.

He did not trust himself to speak. The unconvicted murderer had changed. His pallor had turned from white to gray. His hands shook. He curtailed his ears with the lids and sat with his head hanging on his shoulders, a nervous perspiration oozing out on his face and hands.

In remaining mute throughout the assas-

sination he was a most composite picture. No bravado, no courage, no defiance of death.

Swiftness without haste, the naked truth, the calm but unerring efficacy of law, the decorum of long-written precedent, the matchless majesty of reason. These are the elements which combined to make this trial almost incomparable in the experience of those who witnessed it.

Even the spectators seemed actuated by the splendid motive of fair play. They did not hiss nor storm nor buffet the assassin as he was led through their midst. Calmly they heard his arraignment. Silently they witnessed his appearance before his accusers and dumbly they heard the final judgment of his peers. After the reading of the verdict, as Czolgosz passed between his guards to jail, there was a feeble hissing sound of vindictive satisfaction. But even this did as it was uttered, and the arch monster of latter-day criminals passed into the shadow of death marked only by the intangible infinity of his own dead.

Men will exonerate his crime and forget his name-sake when, in recounting the circumstance of President McKinley's death, they call to mind whether it was a bullet or a dagger, a human being or a brute in human form, that happened to be the agency of his death. No one is ever more deceived than the unfeeling criminal who confounds "Infamy" with fame.

The final acts in the execution of justice, it is to be hoped, will be marked by the same quiet and expeditious methods which marked the trial. Let the law take its course, relentlessly but dispassionately.

The snuffing out of the worthless life of the assassin will be a vindication of the law, though it will count as absolutely nothing in the balance against the life which he ended. It is one of the humiliating features of the affair that so insignificant a creature should have been able to inflict such a great sorrow upon so many people. The only satisfaction lies in the swift and majestic manner in which justice has been meted out to the criminal without violating a single provision of the law.

FACTS ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION AND TRIAL.

Sept. 6—Assassin arrested.
Sept. 7—President was operated upon.
Sept. 14—President died.
Sept. 16—Funeral in Buffalo.
Sept. 17—Body taken to Washington.
Sept. 18—Funeral in Washington.
Sept. 19—Body at rest in Canton.
Sept. 20—Sentence pronounced.

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O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

WANT BETTER GOODS.

DEMAND SHOWS IMPROVED FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Settlement of Steel Strike Is Followed by Speedy Resumption of Work—Little Discord Between Employer and Employee.

"Normal conditions have been fully restored in the distribution of merchandise, the placing of delayed orders stimulating the few lines that appeared to halt. One of the most gratifying features of the business situation is the pronounced preference for the better grades of goods, clearly indicating the improved financial condition of consumers. Resumption of work has progressed rapidly in the steel industry since the settlement of the labor controversy, and there is little discord between employer and employee in other lines. Stability of prices, without inflation, is the rule, except where the unusual size of crops introduces a special factor," according to R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade. Continuing the report says: "Wheat is well sustained, and still better prices are promised by the heavy export movement, which from all United States ports for the week reached 5,208,418 bushels, flour included, against 3,567,482 bushels last year. Failures for the week numbered 227 in the United States, against 204 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 18 last year."

CHARGES PROMPT A SUICIDE.

Jacob A. Blodt, Accuse Cleveland Business Man, Kill Himself.

Jacob A. Blodt, for twenty years connected with extensive business interests in Cleveland, killed himself by asphyxiation in a little boarding house on Perry street. Mr. Blodt was secretary of the Guarantee Savings and Loan Company, which failed a few weeks ago. He had been arrested on the charge of embezzlement, and was out on bail when he ended his life. It is thought by his friends that desperation caused him to believe that he had been ruined through persecution caused him to take his life.

DOCTOR TO EACH 637 PEOPLE.

Statistical Give Ratios of Physicians to Schools to Population.

Statistics about doctors, medical students and medical colleges have been prepared and published by the Journal of the American Medical Association. "There are approximately 125,000 licensed physicians in the United States and its possessions," says the report. "Last year there was a total of 31,882 medical students in all the States, or one for every 2,588 of population."

Prairie Dogs Favor Poison.

Five thousand dollars' worth of poison has been fed to Kansas prairie dogs upon which they appear to flourish and fatten. The recent Legislature appropriated the money for the purchase of poison. Reports from west Kansas say these pests are destroying cattle ranges and multiplying by the thousands.

Kill Himself and Grandson.

Mrs. Louise Nostz, 60 years old, of Astoria, L. I., killed herself and her grandson, Willie Colletti, 6 years old. She had stuffed the keyhole and other apertures in the room with papers and turned on the gas. Four years ago her husband committed suicide and this is believed to have affected her mind.

Race for the Pennant.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg 86	47 Boston 67
Philadelphia 77	56 New York 52
Brooklyn 77	58 Cincinnati 51
St. Louis 73	61 Chicago 55

Apologetic to His Town.

Louis Stuebel, a baker, has published an apology to the citizens of Argentino, Kan., for uncomplimentary remarks made about the late President McKinley, and mass meeting has withdrawn its threat to drive him from town.

Insurgents Kill Soldiers.

Filipino insurgents surprised seventy-two men of Company C, Ninth infantry, at breakfast, in province of Samar, P. I., killed forty-eight and wounded eleven. Capt. Connell and two other officers escaped.

Ghosts at McKinley Tomb.

Guard at the McKinley vault at Canton was attacked by midnight prowlers carrying packages supposed to have contained explosives, the intention being to destroy the vault. One soldier was stabbed while pursuing the marauders.

Pennant Won by Chicago.

The American League season is at an end. Chicago is the champion, while Boston and Detroit get the second and the third honors respectively.

Most Death in Flood Trap.

Thirteen men, prospecting for chalcopyrite along the Rio Grande river in Presidio County, Texas, were drowned in floods which swept away their camp.

Editor of the Interior Dead.

Dr. William C. Gray, editor of the *Interior* and distinguished in counsels of Presbyterian Church, died at his home in Oak Park.

Columbus Defeats Shamrock.

Columbus defeated Shamrock in the first trial of the international yacht race for the America's cup.

Young Man's Frightful Fall.

After a fall of 200 feet from a cliff near Meriden, Conn., and four hours spent hanging by his ankles from the top of a tree, T. Charles Vincent was found and taken to a hospital in a hay wagon only to die of his terrible injuries. Vincent was 25 years old.

Quarrel Ends in Tragedy.

At Georgetown, Ohio, Homer Fite shot and beat his wife until she will die, and then shot himself to death. Mrs. Fite said she shot and beat her after quarrel.

Grand Trunk Elevator Burned.

The Grand Trunk elevator at Point Edward, Ont., was destroyed by fire together with its contents, about 50,000 bushels of wheat. The origin of the fire was spontaneous combustion. The structure was valued at \$60,000.

Fatal Dispute Over Claim.

L. C. Bishop, superintendent of a mining company operating at Chico, Mont., shot and killed J. M. Cunningham, a miner, in a dispute over a claim.

Dakota Has Small Tornado.

A small tornado of wind, rain and snow passed through the western portion of Deuel County, S. D., doing great damage. A school house and numerous farm dwellings were blown down and great stacks were scattered and destroyed. Over two inches of rain fell.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

KIDNAPED FOR RANSOM.

Story of Capture of Miss Stone, American Missionary in Turkey.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is in receipt of information concerning the capture of Miss Stone, the American missionary, and one of her helpers by brigands in Turkey. The capture was made on the afternoon of Sept. 4, while Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka, the wife of an Armenian preacher, were traveling with friends from Basko to Djumao. There were nearly twenty persons in the party, which was captured by the bandits in a narrow valley. The captives were compelled by the outlaws to ascend a mountain. The brigands were dressed like Turks, although they spoke Bulgarian. The next morning the two women were missing, and only a small guard remained, as the main body of bandits had decamped. The other prisoners were robbed of their belongings and released. Twenty-four hours after the two women were kidnapped, the bandit had made good its escape. The American Board of Missions has notified the State Department at Washington that it has a representative in Constantinople who will arrange the price of ransom to be paid.

RACE RIOT IN TEXAS TOWN.

Negro Killed and Two Men Wounded at Somerville, Tex.

A race riot started at Somerville, Tex., Monday night about 10 o'clock and several hundred shots were fired before the negroes finally broke and fled. One negro, name unknown, is dead, and two more are seriously wounded. B. W. Long was hit in the left side and will probably die. J. O'Brien is wounded in the thigh. Gov. Sayers dispatched troops from Brenham, fourteen miles from Somersett, and a large number of armed citizens accompanied them. The troubles arose over the employment of a negro brakeman by a railroad, the road paying no attention to warnings to discharge him. A train was fired on with the above results, the trainmen and their sympathizers returning the fire of the mob.

HARD TO INVADE NATAL.

Rivers Flooded and Lyttelton's Troops Ready to Meet Boats.

The moment for a serious invasion of Natal, if such a plan has been in Commandant General Botha's mind, has passed. Both the Buffalo and Tugela rivers are in flood, while Gen. Lyttelton's troops are sufficient to deal with the enemy should he elect to cross the border. It is thought probable that Botha's plan of seeming to threaten Natal was adopted to keep the minds of the burghers occupied, and so divert attention from the expiration of the term of grace allowed by Lord Kitchener's latest proclamation.

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Sampson Resigns His Post.

Admiral Sampson formally resigned his post as commandant of the Charlestown navy yard and departed for Port Hamilton, N. Y., where he will visit a sister.

Water System for Hawaii.

Chicago capitalists are negotiating for a 100-year lease to build a water system on the Island of Hawaii and sell the water for irrigation, domestic and power uses.

THE MARKETS

BIG STEAMER IN PERIL.

With Rudder Gone, and Storm Raging, Passenger Trust in Providence.

The steamship Oregon is safe, but its improvised rudder, broken propeller and careworn passengers tell the story of ten days' floundering around in the trough of the sea—at the mercy of a gale frequently so severe that it seemed as if nothing less than a miracle could save the boat and its 500 passengers. The efforts of Captain Sealey and crew were finally rewarded with the construction of an emergency rudder, which did its work, and then came a voyage of 1,700 miles at a snail's pace. Short rations were ordered, and it was not until the entrance of Puget Sound became almost certainty that regular meals were restored. The Oregon sailed from Nome with a full passenger list and \$750,000 in treasure. Three days out it ran into a gale. The rudder post and rudder were carried away and then one blade of the propeller was broken. Five days later the steamship Empress of China was signaled and transferred a supply of food to the Oregon. The Oregon finally reached Port Townsend and was towed to Seattle.

RUNNING SHIP ASHORE.

Crew of *Fedora* Narrowly Escapes, with Boat a Total Loss.

The wooden steamer *Fedora*, without cargo, bound from Duluth to Ashland, Wis., to load iron ore, caught fire when the propeller was broken. Five days later the steamship *Empress of China* was signaled and transferred a supply of food to the Oregon. The Oregon finally reached Port Townsend and was towed to Seattle.

TRAIN PLUNGES INTO A CANYON.

One Killed and Eighteen Injured in an Accident in Colorado.

THREATEN TRAIN FOR GAIN.

Blackmailers Arrested by Burlington Officials at Meeting Pins.

A few days ago Superintendent Hohl of the Burlington route at Plate City, Mo., received a letter, unsigned, mailed at Waldron, Mo., demanding of the Burlington that \$4,000 be deposited by a light on the public road below Waldron or the tracks would be blown up with dynamite. Superintendent Hohl, Detective Michael and Sheriff Elgin of Plate County went to the place at the appointed time and captured John and James Shanderson, one of whom has confessed implicating his brother. They were taken to Plate City and are now in jail awaiting a preliminary examination.

THREE KILLED IN COLLAPSE.

Negro Saved from a Mob.

John Burt, a negro, who attacked Mrs. Dr. Wilda Hale at Edgar, Neb., and who was captured after being shot three times, was landed in the county jail at Clay Center, Neb. A mob gathered around the jail at Edgar the previous night and made an attempt to get at the man. A brother of the woman made an appeal to the mob to allow the law to take its course, and it dispersed.

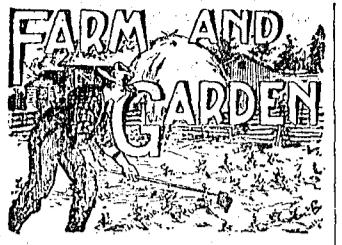
CABLE COMPANY INCORPORATED.

To complete the needed link in a group of cable systems which then will connect the globe and to gain cable connection with our many possessions in the Pacific are the announced objects of the new cable company incorporated in Albany with a preliminary capital of \$100,000. John W. Mackey is at the head of the project.

TWO NEW BOATS FOR NAVY.

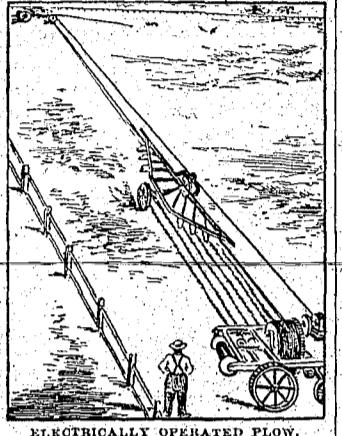
Destroyer *Nicholson* and Submarine *Vulcan* Launched.

The torpedo-boat destroyer *Nicholson*, the United States navy and the Holland submarine boat *Vulcan* have been launched at the Naval shipyards at Elizabethport, N. J. The *Nicholson* is of the same class as the *O'Brien*, launched a few weeks ago at the same yard. She is expected to develop upward of twenty-six knots, and is powerfully built. The *Vulcan* is of the type of boats which the Holland company is building in a frenzied fusillade evidently without specific aim, and tossing his empty pistol aside, he gashed his own throat with a knife. The woman's wounds are fatal.



For Western Farmers.

The up-to-date farmer with a large acreage finds it slow work to plow his fields with the old single plows of the past, and so he utilizes the electric current and multiplies the number of plowshares to suit himself. In the West this is practically a necessity, on account of the large size of the fields and the cost of labor and teams. Our illustration shows a convenient form of motor plow which has been designed by Conrad Meissner of Fredericksburg, Germany. It consists of two electric motors operating winding drums on separate carriages, which may be placed at any required distance apart, only one motor being connected with the main feed whee. To supply power to



ELECTRICALLY OPERATED PLOW.

the second motor a feed cable lying parallel with the traction cable is readjusted at every trip of the plow to follow the latter "down the field." The mechanism is so adjusted that when once set in motion the apparatus practically operates itself, moving the carriages forward at the beginning of each trip to bring the plowshares in position for the next row of furrows. The plows are attached to a two-wheeled truck, which is pulled back and forth across the field, moving forward at the end of each set of furrows as long as the power is turned on.

Growing Rye Profitably.
In sections of the country where wheat was formerly an important crop, rye has largely taken its place. The best method of growing rye is to seed it with timothy-in-the-fall, and follow it with clover the next spring. This is the plan used where rye is in the regular rotation after corn and oats. To get the best results the seed should be sown thinly on fairly good soil. The time of sowing usually being early in September, never later than the middle of the month. If the soil is rich and in good shape, one and one-half bushels of seed per acre drilled in is sufficient. On land that is poor, bushel and three pecks is usually used in seeding. Rye straw brings good prices in the market, and as the grain is less likely to be injured by insects than wheat, and can be grown on soil too poor for wheat, it can be used to advantage in feeding for certain stock. It is not particularly good for cows, as it seemingly injures the quality of the butter. It is excellent food for swine, and to a moderate extent for poultry. While it has no particular value as a legume, rye is valuable to turn under for green manuring. —Exchange.

The Movable Manger.

When stock is fed in the field, as it is oftentimes convenient to do, a number of movable mangers will be found very useful. A horse such as is used by carpenters is constructed of light wood and a light board eight by twelve inches wide nailed to the legs on each side of the horse. This leaves sufficient space between the board and the top bar of the horse for any animal to get his head in and feed. There is no need of having any bottom to this manger unless the feeding is done in some place where it is wet. Of course, if the feeding is done against a fence or

the side of a building or wall, it will be necessary to attach the board on that side of the horse.—Indianapolis News.

Heavy Fertilizing.

While some of the experiment stations have reported that in testing different amounts of fertilizer per acre for potatoes they have found the profitable limit to be about 1,500 pounds, there is a farmer on Long Island who claims that it is profitable for him to use 3,000 pounds per acre. He claims that he was forced to it by the difficulty of getting enough of stable manure and the high price of it. He found it would cost about the same for the 3,000 pounds of fertilizer as for the manure he usually bought, and he decided to try one acre. Now he uses about twenty-five tons a year besides all the manure made on the farm. He uses it on the potatoes, and then follows them with wheat one year, grass two years, corn one year. These all without fertilizer excepting that put on the potatoes. After five years rotation the land is ready for potatoes again. Each year about four acres of the potato ground is sown to rye, and the next year that is sown with turnips and carrots. His crops sold one year were 4,500 bushels of potatoes, 4,000 bushels of turnips, 400 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of rye, 1,500 bushels of corn, ten tons of carrots, ten

tons of rye straw, eighty tons of hay, beside some tons of rye straw and several more of corn fodder. Upon a farm out in a section where one would think it necessary to grow principally market garden crops, he is growing upon commercial fertilizers alone such crops as one might grow on a farm remote from markets, or even from railroads, that he need not sell until he is ready to go to market, as even the packers can be kept for weeks and others for months if necessary, and he finds it successful farming.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Value of Abandoned Farms.
Every once in a while communications come from farmers in the West and South, who, for reasons of their own, desire to return to the Eastern States. They have read about the abandoned farms in New England and New York, and seem to think that if they could obtain one of these farms at little or no cost, their future would be assured. In many cases these abandoned farms are simply land that is worn out, or too stony to be worked to advantage with the modern form crops. In nearly every case the vital objection to these farms is their distance from market. The great majority of them are located miles from a railroad or a market, which can only be reached over very rough and little traveled roads. Some of these farms are capable of being made profitable, but the expense of marketing the crops is so great that it is a question if it would pay any one to take up one of these places. Gradually, the increase in the number of trolley roads throughout the Eastern States is bringing these farms within easy access of markets, and as soon as these roads become a reality, the farms quickly disappear from the market. Any farmer who is located within reasonable distance of a good market, and who can reach it readily, had best stay where he is. Of course, he is in a position to buy an improved farm better located than the one he at present occupies, that is a different matter, but as for taking up one of these abandoned farms, it would be like going from the frying pan into the fire.—Indianapolis News.

Winded Horses.
Horses and mules are frequently affected with broken wind, due, in the majority of cases, to being worked on a stomach filled with bulky food. If the trouble is cared for early it may be overcome. No coarse food should be fed winded horses during the day, but given at night after the grain has been eaten. Everything should be done to keep the animal comfortable; the stable should be well cleaned and ventilated and the bedding dry and abundant. A lump of rock salt should be kept in the manger at all times. After the horse is brought in from work he should be sponged all over with cold water, in which a little aqua ammonia has been placed. Then rub the animal until dry. Do everything possible to prevent the horse becoming overheated, and if the bowels are constipated mix a tablespoonful of gauher salts in the drinking water three times a day, increasing the amount if necessary to cause the bowels to move freely. This treatment will usually effect a cure.

The Red Poll Cow.
The Red Poll is coming and will fill an important place with the farmers who keep a few cows, milk them and



RED POLL COW.

grow their calves. While of quite a different type, yet the Red Poll fills very nearly the same place that the old-fashioned heavy milking Shorthorns did twenty-five years ago.—Breeder's Gazette.

Silo and Ensilage.

People are fast learning that good ensilage can only be secured in a first-class silo and that a silo made of poor material or from lumber that warps or twists will always prove disappointing to its owner, says a writer in National Stockman. This is illustrated by the method of canning fruit. If the can is sealed airtight, the fruit can be preserved all through the winter. But if the rubber packing is poor or the top is not screwed on tight, admitting the air, the contents "work" and are spoiled. The same thing holds true with a silo. Unless the walls are impervious to both air and moisture one must not expect to keep this ensilage sweet. The cheap structures made of old fence boards should not be silos. Vessels of this kind have also led many men to reject silage and probably accounts for the unjust and sweeping condemnation of it by milk condensers. There has never been a food upon which all kinds of stock thrive so well and which gives such large returns as Indian corn, cut and preserved in a silo in the form of ensilage. As Prof. Henry says, "Cheap silos are a delusion and a snare, while good ones enable Indian corn to yield its greatest benefits to man."

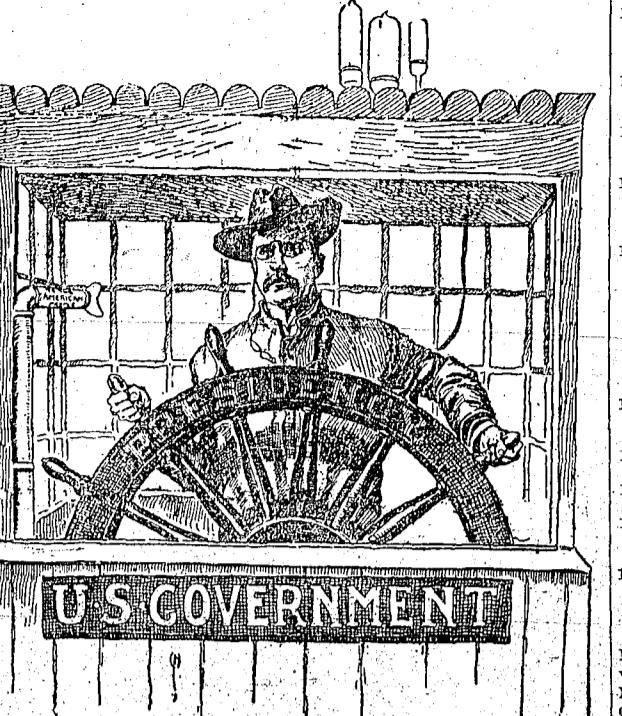
Lump on Jaw.

Actinomycosis is characterized by a hard swelling on the side of the face, sometimes in connection with the upper jaw, and at other times it is the lower jaw that is affected. It is sometimes in the early stages loose from the bones; at other times it is firmly adhered to the jawbone. When it is small and just starting to grow and loose from the bones, it may be dissected out, or it may be sloughed out with arsenic but in any case loddle of potato should be given, at least a dram a day, for two weeks or twenty days, according to the case. It is the only remedy known that seems to have any effect on it.

Weak Eyes in Horses.

Keep the dark shade over the eyes during the daylight, bathe the eyes twice a day in hot water and put a few drops of the following lotion in the eyes after the bathing with a camel's hair brush: Four grains of sulphate of zinc, four grains of morphine, ten grains of cocaine and one ounce of water.

NEW MAN AT THE WHEEL.



Ship of State will be steered by same Star of Truth and Justice.

A M'KINLEY CHRONOLOGY.

Important Events in the Life of the Late President in the Order of Their Date.

1834, Jan. 20. William McKinley, son of William and Nancy (Allison) McKinley, is born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, being the seventh son of a family of nine children.
 1852. The McKinley family removes to Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, where William studies at Union Seminary until he is 17.
 1859. Becomes a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Poland.
 1860. Enters the junior class in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., but poor health prevents the completion of the course. Subsequently teaches in a public school near Poland and later becomes a clerk in the Poland postoffice.
 1861. June 11. Enlists as a private in Company E of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers infantry.
 1862. April 15. Promoted to commissary sergeant while in the winter's camp at Fayetteville, W. Va.
 1862. September 24. Promoted to second lieutenant in recognition of services at the battle of Antietam. Wins the highest esteem of the colonel of the regiment, Rutherford B. Hayes, and becomes a member of his staff.
 1863. Feb. 7. Promoted to first lieutenant.
 1864. July 27. Promoted to captain for gallantry at the battle of Kershawtown, near Winchester, Va.
 1864. Oct. 11. First vote for President Grant, while on a march for Abraham Lincoln.
 1864. Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek (Oct. 19) Capt. McKinley serves on the staffs of Gen. George Crook and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.
 1865. Assigned as acting assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the veteran reserve corps at Washington.
 1865. March 13. Commissioned by President Lincoln as major by brevet in the volunteer United States army, "for gallantry and meritorious services at the battle of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill."
 1865. July 26. Mustered out of the army with his regiment, having never been absent from his command on sick leave during more than four years' service.
 1865. Returns to Poland, and at once begins the study of law.
 1866. Enters the Albany (N. Y.) law school.
 1867. Admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in March. Accepting the advice of an older sister teaching in Canton, Ohio, he begins the practice of law in Canton, and makes that place his home.
 1869. Elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County on the Republican ticket, although the county had usually been Democratic.
 1870. June 18. At the Republican national convention in St. Louis, McKinley is nominated for President on the first ballot, the result of the voting being as follows: McKinley, 661½; Reed, 54½; Quay, 60½; Morton, 58; Allison, 35½; Cameron, 1.
 1870. Nov. 3. Receives a popular vote in the presidential election of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan. In the electoral college, later, McKinley received 271 votes, against 176 for Bryan.
 1871. March 4. Inaugurated President of the United States for the twenty-eighth quadrennial term.
 1897. March 6. Issues proclamation for an extra session of Congress to assemble March 15. The President's message dwells solely upon the need of a revision of the existing tariff law.
 1897. May 17. In response to an appeal from the President Congress appropriates \$50,000 for the relief of destitution in Cuba.
 1897. July 24. The "Dingley tariff bill" receives the President's approval.
 1897. Dec. 12. Death of President McKinley's mother at Canton, Ohio.
 1898. Both branches of Congress vote unanimously to keep the President's salary at \$12,000, and the Senate by a vote of 76 to 0 on the following day to place \$50,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to be used at his discretion "for the national defense."
 1898. Jan. 25. Marries Miss Ida Saxton of Canton. (Two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley—Katie in 1871 and Ida in 1873—are both lost in early childhood.)
 1898. April 11. The President sends a message to Congress outlining the situation, declaring that intervention is necessary, and advising against the recognition of the Cuban government.
 1898. April 21. The Spanish government sends Minister Woolford his passports, thus beginning the war.
 1898. April 23. The President issues a call for 123,000 volunteers.
 1898. April 24. Spain formally declares that war exists with the United States.
 1898. April 25. In a message to Congress, the President recommends the passage of a joint resolution declaring that war exists with Spain. On the same day, both branches of Congress pass such a declaration.
 1898. May 25. The President issues a call for 75,000 additional volunteers.
 1898. June 29. Yale University confers upon President McKinley the degree of LL. D.
 1898. July 7. Joint resolution of Congress providing for the annexation of Hawaii receives the approval of the President.
 1898. Aug. 9. Spain formally accepts the President's terms of peace.
 1898. Aug. 12. The peace protocol is signed. An armistice is proclaimed, and the Cuban blockade raised.
 1898. Elected to Congress for the seventh successive time, receiving a majority of 4,100 votes.
 1898. At the organization of the Fifty-first Congress is a candidate for Speaker of the House, but is defeated on the

signed at Paris.
 1900. March 14. The President signs the "gold standard act."
 1900. June 21. The Republican national convention at Philadelphia unanimously renominates William McKinley for the presidency.
 1900. June 21. The President's amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos is published in Manila.
 1900. July 10. The United States government makes public a statement of its policy as to affairs in China.
 1900. Sept. 10. Letter accepting the presidential nomination and discussing the issues of the campaign is given to the public.

1900. Nov. 6. In the presidential election, William McKinley carries twenty-eight States which have an aggregate of 292 votes in the electoral college, his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan, carrying seventeen States, having 155 electoral votes. His popularity is also larger than in the election of 1896.

1901. March 4. William McKinley inaugurated President of the United States for his second term.

1901. July 4. Civil government established in the Philippines.

1901. Aug. 20. President issues Louisiana Purchase Exposition proclamation.

1901. Sept. 6. President McKinley shot by Leon Czolgosz at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y.

1901. Sept. 14. President McKinley died of wounds inflicted by Czolgosz.

"The Major."

To Mrs. McKinley the dead Chief Magistrate of the nation, whom all the world honors and mourns, still "the Major"—not the Congressman, not even the Governor, nor even the President (most simple but most potent of titles)—but only the Major.

"I want to see the Major," is her constant plaintive and most pathetic cry.

It was Major McKinley, the young hero of the war, returning home with the modest commission bestowed upon him by President Lincoln "for gallantry in battle" who won her admiration, affection and love. It was Major McKinley with whom she began the married life destined to be in turn so happy, so sorrowful, so pitiful, and so tragic in its termination.

It was "the Major" who made the most devoted and tender and chivalric of husbands—watching and guarding and sustaining her "for better, for worse, in sickness and in health," under trials that the world knows not of, with unfailing constancy and unreckoning self-sacrifice.

And now "the Major" is gone, and there is no one left—neither parent nor child, brother nor sister. The President is dead—long live the President! But "the Major" is dead, and his widow still forever desolate and alone, with Grief as her abiding guest and Memory and Hope her only comforters.

"Oh, the pity of it!"—New York World.

Feed of Yellow Press.

What is the cause of such hideous crime as assassinating the head of a great nation?—particularly when, as in this case, the assassin's victim is so kindly, so good-hearted, and so generally loved.

The cause is the decay of respect for law, of respect for order, of respect for persons in authority.

And what is the cause of this decay of respect?

Evil teachings.

Who are the teachers?

Evil newspapers.

By evil newspapers we mean what is generally known as the yellow press. For the knots of grimy anarchists in the back rooms of liquor saloons have little influence except upon each other. It is the yellow press which sows seeds of evil in the minds of the ignorant and weak. It is through the yellow press that the ignorant and weak become the vicious and the criminal. It is the yellow press which, with its false glamour, turns thievish city boys into bank robbers, wild country boys into trairobbers, empty-headed shopgirls into strumpets, and weak-minded, gutter-blooded foreign anarchists into assassins of Presidents.

1892. As delegate at large to the national convention at Minneapolis, and chairman of the convention, McKinley refuses to permit the consideration of his name, and supports the nomination of President Harrison. The roll-call results are as follows: Harrison, 635; Blaine, 182; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; Lincoln, 1.
 1892. Death of William McKinley, Sr., in November.

1893. Unanimously renominated for Governor of Ohio, and re-elected by a plurality of 80,993, this majority being the greatest ever recorded, with a single exception during the Civil War, for any candidate in the history of the State.

1895. June 18. At the Republican national convention in St. Louis, McKinley is nominated for President on the first ballot, the result of the voting being as follows: McKinley, 661½; Reed, 54½; Quay, 60½; Morton, 58; Allison, 35½; Cameron, 1.
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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kraemer Bros.

A. L. Pond has put a furnace in the basement of his residence.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Dr. Insley's house will be heated by a furnace this winter.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Krame Bros'.

F. Burgess has built a fine barn in the rear of the market.

Stationary, Tobacco and Cigars at Jason's, next to the Opera House.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

H. Ward has completed the repairs on the mill at Frederic, and it is now running full time.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart.

A farmer's institute will be held at Mic, Oscoda county, Oct. 29th and 30th.

If you want the best Sewing Machines buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Miss Laura Simpson started for the Normal School at Mt. Pleasant last Monday.

There will be a meeting of the Goodfellowship Circle at the home of Mrs. Trombley, Monday eve, Oct. 7.

BORN—On the 26th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Manning, of Beaver Creek, a son, weight 12 pounds.

John Love, of Beaver Creek, lost a valuable horse last week. Too much clover.

R. Hanson and family returned from their visit to the Pan-American, last week.

Sam Phelps, Jr., is spending this week in Lansing, and next week will go to Washington, D. C.

Geo. L. Alexander was in attendance at the Circuit in Gaylord, last week.

For sprains, swellings and lame-ness is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

Miss Jennie Ingly has returned from a months visit in Canada. She was visiting in Grand Rapids on her way home.

For Sale.—An undivided one-half interest in the store on Main street known as the Rose and Woodward building. Mrs. Arthur Evans.

Charles Aniston is building a scow to run the engine, boiler and machinery down to section 1, T. 26 N. E. 1 W. for J. Redhead's mill.

J. Redhead, of Roscommon, is going to put in a shingle mill at Bear Lake, in Maple Forest, to cut the stock of Salling, Hanson & Co.

A Mr. Warrant, of Saginaw, was in town Tuesday, in the interest of the News, trying to increase its circulation in this locality.

Myers & Lempke is a new firm at Lewiston, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c. It is a combination of R. Meyer of Grayling, and Lempke of Frederic.

Work has been resumed at the salt well. There is some trouble with the pump which has to be rectified before results will be known.

The receipts of the Grayling post office, last year were \$3,101.00, being an increase over the year before of \$105.00.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Detroit White Lead Works
Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus'.

It is a good thing to have a flag man on the passenger trains. Dell can stop them from the coach without a signal. A new style of wearing the red flag at reunions.

David Trotter of Toledo was a welcome caller in town Saturday, shaking hands with old friends. He looks as natural as though he had not been away.

T. W. Hanson, of the Hanson Lumber Co., met with a very painful accident at his mill yesterday. He was standing in front of one of the boilers when a stop cock blew out, filling his face with scalding steam and sand. His face and eyes were filled with particles of sand, but fortunately he escaped serious injury. Dr. Curran attended him and he is doing nicely.—Roscommon News.

Frank Barber, of Beaver Creek was in town one day last week, and talks satisfactorily of the crops on the farm.

N. P. Salling, of Anderson, is reported to be quite sick, and has been from the time he was here on a visit a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Sirois, of Quebec, is the guest of her brother, L. Fournier. It is her first visit to Grayling, and she is gratified with the pleasant appearance of our village.

R. Myer's sold his residence to M. Hanson, last week, and he transferred the property to Mr. Baumgart of the firm of Blumenthal & Baumgart.

There are advertised letters in the Gravling post-office for the following parties: Josiah Tompkins, 2; L. C. Clark; Miss Carrie Day and Albert Dyer.

Mrs. Joseph Charron, of Maple Forest, had the misfortune a few days ago, of slipping, "as she was going down the cellar stairs, and fracturing one limb above the knee."

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will meet at the home of Mrs. J. C. Hanson, to-morrow [Friday] afternoon at the usual hour.

A card from Prof. Bailey states that the State Teachers Institute which opens in that village to-day, will be one of the most interesting ever held in Northern Michigan.

Judge Gordon, of Midland, was a welcome caller at our sauctum last Tuesday. He was enroute to Frederic, where he addressed a large meeting of Republicans that evening.

H. Joseph has returned from New York, and Mrs. Joseph from her visit in Detroit. From the way the goods are following him would make one think he had made a big hole in the stock in that city.

A cement sidewalk now surrounds the Court House at Gaylord, and the citizens of that village are putting down cement walks and crossings wherever needed. Gaylord is getting to the front in fine style.

Judge M. J. Connine came up from Oscoda, Tuesday, to defend a suit in Justice McElroy's court between Vallad and Robinson of Maple Forest. It gave many of his old time friends a chance to shake hands.

Rev. J. J. Willits, of Frederic, is made chairman of the north subdivision of the conference of the Protestant Methodist Church. He will remain at Frederic. Grayling is to be supplied.

When you cannot sleep for coughing it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat, and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

Charlie, the ladies here are all down on you on account of the kisses received at the reunion. We hope your wife will not get the whole story, as we always regret family rows.

E. J. McDonald has been at his Canadian home for a couple of months, but after the visit was glad to come back to the best country in the state. He will accept a place with the big Ward mill, northeast of Frederic.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on sale at Fournier's Drug store. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if the disease appears. Price 25c per box. Samples free.

The continued popularity and success of our school is emphasized by the increased attendance as shown by the following enrollment for this term. 1st grade, 76; 2d, 41; 3d, 29; 4th, 41; 5th, 44; 6th and 7th, 58; high school, 41; total, 330.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Sparkes returned on Tuesday morning from a ten day's visit with friends and relatives in Detroit. While there they took in the State Fair at Pontiac, and were well pleased with the display of the products of the State and the many attractions provided by the management.

Mrs. H. E. Hilliker, of Bay City, will be here Oct. 15th with a full line of up-to-date Millinery, which she will be glad to show to the ladies of Grayling, at the residence of Mrs. T. A. Carney. There will be a full line of Fall and Winter Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, and prices will be right. As she comes anticipating a permanent residence, she hopes for a share of patronage.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. E. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except being propped up by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters, which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 5c, at Fournier's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors for the County of Crawford will hold their annual session at the County Clerks office, in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 14th day of October, 1901.

J. J. COLLEN,
County Clerk.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of liver trouble. But Dr. King's new Life Pills give clear skin, rosy cheeks and rich complexion. Only 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

Horse Astray.

The undersigned has lost a fine saddle horse from his farm at Houghton Lake. When last seen had the saddle on. The animal is gray, weighs about 1,000 pounds, and has anchor brand on front shoulder. I will give \$25.00 for his return.

N. MICHELSON.
Grayling, Mich.

To causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brothers baby was taken with croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snider of Crittenden, Ky. "It seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. Kidg's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from croup and whooping cough." It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

Public Notice.

The farmers of Crawford County are hereby notified that Theodore Guyer, State organizer of the Grange, will be in Grayling, Saturday, Oct. 10th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to organize a Grange as an order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Every one interested in the future of Crawford County and in agriculture should be there. All over 14 years of age are eligible to membership. This invitation is general.

PERRY OSTRANDER.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's treasures. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, beauty, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her, fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial afflictions by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

When you have no appetite, do not relish your food and feel dull, after eating, you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price 25c. Samples free at Fournier's Drug store.

WALMAR JORGENSEN says we were wrong in our statement of his keeping his store open last Thursday, that was not open during the forenoon and only opened a part of the afternoon to accommodate some people from a long distance in the country, who come here not knowing of the observance of the day. We are glad to give the statement as we had no wish to do him an injury, and are very glad to know that he was not open for the purpose of defying public sentiment, or for the sake of trade, but only for the accommodation of innocent parties.

IT happened in a Drug Store.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. T. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough medicine I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it at a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price paid. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough remedy and advised her to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." It is for sale by L. Fournier.

At the last regular meeting of the O. E. S. the following officers were elected for 1901-1902:

Worthy Matron—Mary Leese.
Asso. Matron—Eva Conner.

Worthy Patron—George Comer.
Secretary—Etta Coventry.
Treasurer—Clarissa Taylor.
Conductress—Martha Douglass.
Asso. Conductress—E. Trumley.
Chaplain—Mary Knight.

Ada—Delia Coventry.
Ruth—Ellen Woodburn.
Esther—Lily Bates.

Martha—Mary Coninne.
Electa—Rose Coninne.
Warder—John Leese.
Sentinel—Henry Trumley.
Organist—Alice Osborne.

Both PAPERS ONE YEAR
FOR ONLY \$1.65.

The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 52 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

SchoolBooks!

Fournier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Felt-tips, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Photographs

That pleases, At The

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO.

Grayling, Michigan.

Get my prices on Picture Frames. Portraits enlarged in Grayling, India Ink, Pastel, Water Color and Oil.

J. W. SORENSEN.

Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH

For Sale.

For sale, 80 acres of land, one half mile from Grayling, fenced and in good pasture. Will be sold cheap.

Inquire at this office or of F. H. Bradley, Grayling, Michigan.

Notice of Foreclosure.

Default having been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Victoria McCullough, wife of William McCullough, of Grayling, Michigan, to the National Loan and Investment Company, of Detroit, Michigan, dated the First day of October, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, in Liber D of Mortgages, on Page 270, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1894, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of eight hundred forty four dollars and ninety cents (\$844.90) and an attorney fee of Twenty-five (25) Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of said amount or any part thereof, or for the foreclosure of said mortgage and said mortgage hereby is elected to discharge the whole amount due and payable at once.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will sell the premises described in said mortgage at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, thereafter in the front door of Grand Army Hall, in the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County) on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1901, at Ten o'clock (10:00) in the forenoon of said day, or so much of said premises as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage and all legal costs on the date of sale, together with said attorney fee as compensated therof. Said premises are described as follows: Lot Eight (8) of Block Fifteen (15), of the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, dated July 24th, A. D. 1901.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO. OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Mortgage.

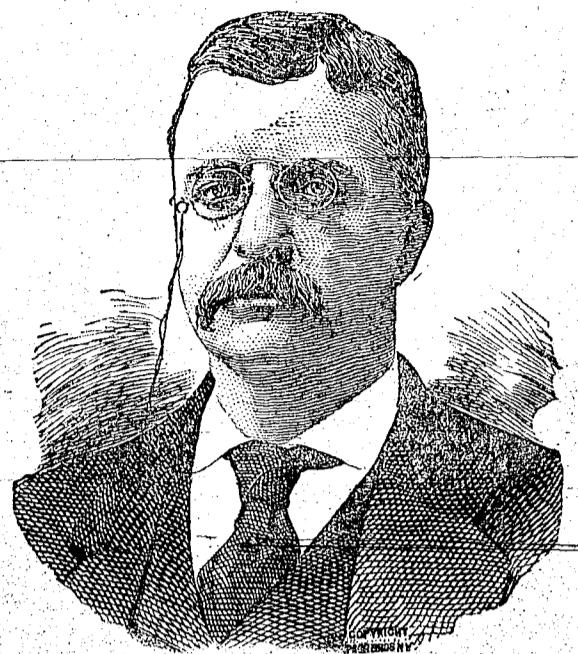
GEO. L. ALEXANDER
Atty. for Mortgagee. July 25th, 1901.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1895, made and executed by Walter W. Metcalf and Julia Metcalf, his wife, of Bay City, Bay County, Mich., to James Tierney of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1895, in Liber E of Mortgages, on pages 458 and 459, said default consisting in the failure of the said mortgagors to pay or cause

NEW PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

Career and Characteristics of Theodore Roosevelt—His Public Career—Happy Domestic Life.



NEW HEAD OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.
Theodore Roosevelt, who became President of the United States upon the death of William McKinley, Sept. 14, 1901.

UNLIKE the deaths of Lincoln and Garfield, the passing of President McKinley brings to the White House a man whose characteristics are known to the people. When Lincoln fell the reins of government passed to hands ill-fitted to handle them. Johnson's administration was a national scandal. When the last spark of life was extinguished at Elberon on

Roosevelt for his service during the campaign of 1896, when, in company with Senator Lodge, the New Yorker had made a speaking tour of the country. He also wanted an energetic man in the Navy Department. The appointment of Roosevelt was a natural consequence, and in April, 1897, he assumed the Assistant Secretarieship. From the first he was foremost; it is said, the possibility of a conflict with Spain, and he set about preparing his department for it. He pushed repairs on the ships, and left nothing undone that would in his opinion secure the highest efficiency in the service when the time for action came. When the Maine was blown up Roosevelt had no doubt, it is said, that war would follow, and his energies were bent with redoubled force to getting the navy ready. When war did finally break out, he resigned and organized the Rough Riders. He became something of a national hero.

In the fall of the year in which San Juan was fought New York elected a Governor. The politicians feared him, but the people demanded his nomination. He was elected by a plurality of 18,079. With the approach of the Republican National Convention of 1900, the politicians, hoping, it is said, to shelve the New Yorker so that he could not be nominated for President in 1904, demanded his nomination for Vice President. His Western friends, from other motives, insisted upon similar action. They wanted to honor him and to strengthen the Republican cause. So McKinley and Roosevelt became the ticket. The campaign was a memorable one.

Theodore Roosevelt is already well-known; he has been in the public eye in civil and military capacities and has demonstrated the possession of the executive ability, as well as of soldierly characteristics. That he will be equal to the requirements of statesmanship demanded of a President his admirers seem positive. Roosevelt comes of distinguished ancestry. Away back, as the eighteenth century was dawning, one of his forefathers was an Alderman of New York, then an honorable position, and many and varied have been the offices which others filled. His grandfather was a Supreme Court Justice and Congressman. His father, Theodore Roosevelt, was a leading merchant, a philanthropist and a strong advocate of outdoor life. Theodore was born in the metropolis in 1858, and is the youngest man who has ever sat in the White House. Grant, the second youngest, being 47, when sworn in. His boyhood and early manhood were spent amid such surroundings as wealth, social position and high political association would bring to a family. He went through the best preparatory schools, graduated at Harvard in 1880 and left college esteemed not only for his learning, but also for his ability as a boxer. Then he studied law with his uncle, ever at that time being possessed of the determination to eventually engage in "the work of government." Long before he was admitted to the bar, he saw a chance to

become a Republican leader. In 1883 he made a campaign for the Speakership, but failed. In 1884 he went to the Republican National Convention, as a delegate, in George F. Edmunds' behalf. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, and was defeated by 22,000 votes. In 1889 he was appointed member of the United States Civil Service Commission by President Harrison.

When the great wave of reform following the investigations of the Lexow Committee swept over New York in 1895 and William L. Strong was elected Mayor, the latter thought of Roosevelt as the best man to reorganize the demoralized police force and enforce the laws whose violation had become a disgrace to the metropolis. He was made President of the Police Commission.

In the Navy Department. When President McKinley assumed office in 1897 he wanted to reward

and was born of a well-to-do family. As a girl she knew young Theodore Roosevelt. It has been said that a boy and girl sentiment existed between them before he went to college; but soon after his graduation from Harvard he married Miss Alice Lee, of Boston. Miss Carow went abroad to supplement her education by a course of study and travel.

When Roosevelt had lost his girl wife and was seeking solace in a European trip, he met Miss Carow. When he returned to America they began a correspondence. Their engagement followed and they were married in 1886. Between Alice Roosevelt—the only child of his first marriage—and her father's second wife there has been always the warmest affection; and her husband's sisters have been Mrs. Roosevelt's most intimate friends.

Like her husband, Mrs. Roosevelt has a pronounced literary bent. She is an omnivorous reader, an accomplished linguist and a keen student. Several years ago she published a volume of verses intended for circulation among her friends. She is posted in politics, and keeps up with the newspapers and periodicals dealing with matters of current public interest as well as her husband does. She is not athletic, although she rides a horse well.

She has little taste for club life and the Daughters of the American Revolution besought her in vain to be a candidate for President-General of their order.

Mrs. Roosevelt is not handsome, but she is attractive. Her manner is unaffectedly cordial and winning. She has nice brown eyes, and she wears her brown hair parted and carried back loosely from her temples. She dresses with a simplicity that is becoming. Her street frocks especially border on the severe. For evening entertainments

Fried Chicken in Mincemeat Country.

Fred Nolan shot and instantly killed Cash Helms at Rusford. Helms had rented the premises where the shooting took place to John Walworth, who is in Washington, D. C. During Walworth's absence his son-in-law, Fred Nolan, had been staying with the family. Helms, for some unknown reason, didn't want Nolan there and undertook to throw him out. He went to the house and met Nolan in the yard. He began calling names and abusing him. Nolan told Helms he wouldn't stand it and started to go in the house. Helms followed him to the door, continuing his abuse. As Nolan stepped inside the doorway he pulled a revolver and shot Helms in the left temple. Death was instantaneous. Nolan gave himself up. The dead man is the last of what, in the early days in that section was known as the Helms' brothers gang.

Nearly all the flaxseed in Michigan is grown in St. Clair and Sanilac counties. There are half a dozen mills in the two counties which work up the product.

Dominick Tassi, a 9-year-old Italian boy of Iron Mountain, was shot through the head by a companion while out shooting. Tassi cannot live. It was purely accidental.

At Lake Linden caused a loss of \$50,000. Allie Kirchen, one of the men, was severely injured by a falling

wall of the Hotel Linden. The hotel was vacant.

The Council at Orion is considering a proposition from the owners of the assembly resorts there to establish a water works system to furnish water for fire protection and domestic use.

The 12-year-old son of Enoch Johnson of the Palms location here, Bessemer, was seriously injured by the discharge of a shotgun in the hands of a fellow playmate. The charge entered his stomach and came out at the hip, tearing away a part of that member.

Mrs. L. Scholtz, landlady of the German House, Menominee, discovered a burglar in the hotel, going through one of the bureaus. She grabbed him by the back of the neck, threw him down stairs, and then telephoned for the police, who arrived in time to find the felon.

This season has been a great one for building at Cheboygan. Dozens of dwelling houses have been or are being built, an \$8,000 church has been erected, as well as a \$10,000 dormitory and a \$15,000 school house. Besides this thousands of dollars' worth of new cement walls have been laid.

Violent deaths at Adrian people continue to occur. L. Hammell's death by drowning in a 60-foot well was supplemented by the death of Wm. Platt, who was gathering shingles from the Lake Shore ship roof and fell to the ground twenty feet, breaking his neck, causing instant death.

John Zwick, an Eau Claire farmer, seven years ago rented a farm. In four years he bought it, and this fall he has sold out to a Minnesota man for \$4,000, the buyer to take possession Dec. 1. Mr. Zwick's success is nothing more than can be accomplished by any industrious young man in the State.

Fred Brown, a mormon, whose home is at Adrian, was shot and fatally wounded while hunting on Little Muskegon lake by Douglass Yoss, a printer, Brown's uncle. According to the story told by Yoss, the two men were in the same boat, when two flocks of marmots came flying toward them, one flock on each side of the boat. The men hastily agreed to fire at the same instant, each at the flock on his side of the boat, but Brown fired a trifle in advance of his companion, and the heavy recoil of his gun threw him backward in front of his companion's gun just as the latter pulled the trigger.

Mrs. Dettaff, an invalid, was murdered by her husband in the Polish district of Menominee. He had several times threatened to kill her, and once at Menominee, about three years ago, attempted to jump from a window, and she was forced to jump from a window. He was sentenced to the Detroit house of correction and served six months. They have not lived happily together since a year ago and he has been arrested several times for beating her. The other morning he came home drunk and she attempted to escape, but was caught and stabbed in the abdomen, but whether it was taken with suicidal intent is not known.

Plymouth isn't going to take any more chances upon sidewalk damage suits, and hereafter all walks must be built of cement.

The Ladies' Library Association of Dowagiac will ask Andrew Carnegie to bestow one of his \$15,000 libraries upon that city.

The promoters of the railway from Lenox to Sanilac Center will make a steam line, having received promises from the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette roads.

James E. Hannon of Chicago, a traveling salesman, died in the Kent Hotel at Grand Rapids of an overdose of morphine, but whether it was taken with suicidal intent is not known.

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The plant of the Lenox Hoop Co. was destroyed by fire. The stock in the yard was mostly saved. The loss will reach \$20,000, with no insurance.

The Alger County Supervisors have awarded to the Northern Construction Co. of Milwaukee the contract for building the new court house at Munising. The contract price is \$20,448.

The tool for the sugar beet crop in southern Michigan is the best since the farmers of that section took to raising the beets. The factory at Kalamazoo, it is expected, will have full

capacity when it is taken with

sufficient power.

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The New Neighbors.
"How do you like your new neighbors?"
"First rate. The first thing they did was to borrow our lawn mower."
"Have they returned it?"
"Not yet, and I hope they'll keep it. Then they'll be careful about using it early in the morning or at any hour when it would attract my attention."
—Washington Star.

Experience Convincing.
Prove its value by investing 10 cents in trial size of Ely's Cream Balm. We'll supply it and we will it. Full size 50 cents.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.
Clifton, Arizona, June 29, 1890.

Mrs. Ely Bros.—Please send me a 50 cent bottle of Cream Balm. I find your remedy the quickest and most permanent cure for catarrh and cold in the head.

DELL M. POTTER,
Gen. Mgr. Ariz. Gold M. Co.

Messrs. Ely Bros.—I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It made me so weak I thought I had consumption. I got one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and in three days the change stopped. It is the best medicine I have used for catarrh.

FRANK E. KINDELSPIRE.
Proberta, Cal.

Choate's Excuse.
A very well-known lawyer and his wife were in London this summer, and the wife had to be operated on for appendicitis as soon as she arrived. They were great friends of Mr. Choate, and the Ambassador sent at once to inquire of her condition and kept her room supplied with flowers.

The first day she was able to walk out, husband and wife met the ambassador on the street. Mr. Choate quickly jumped from his harness and joined them with eager protestations of delight at meeting his friend again.

He warmly shook both the hands of his comrade and asked a dozen questions about his health, his address, and his probable stay in London. The wife, who had been standing by waiting for her turn, finally said with a pout: "Why, Mr. Choate, you don't take my notice of me. You haven't spoken a word to me yet. I really believe you have forgotten me."

"My dear madam," said Mr. Choate. "I must confess that I did not recognize you without your appendix." —Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A Fearless Physician.
Benton, Ill., Sept. 30.—Much comment has been caused by the action of Dr. R. H. Dunaway, a physician here, who for over a year past has been recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to those of his patients who suffer from Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or other Kidney Troubles.

Dr. Dunaway also published an open letter last May—stating positively that he himself had been cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that, after he had concluded he was going to die.

He is a well man today, and says he feels it his duty to do as he has done and is doing because Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life.

A Willful Fisherman.
Willie—Those gold fish you sent home are fishes.

Simpson—How do you know?

"Why, I took them out of the water and they turned brown in fifteen minutes."

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Swelling, Sore, Hot, Cracked, & Aching Feet. Pills. In growing all kinds of Blisters. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Lt. Roy, N. Y.

How He Left.
Derby—Did your coachman leave you in a huff?

Kerby—No. My fur-lined overcoat confounds him.—Boston Herald.

Race of the Australian-London Mail. Is graphically described in No. 11 New York Central's "Four Track Series." Every person interested in the growth of our commerce should read it.

Send free on receipt of two-cent stamp by General Passenger Agent, New York Central, New York.

He is guilty of impertinence who considers not the circumstances of time, or engrosses the conversation, or makes himself the subject of his discourse, or pays no regard to the company he is in. —Cicero.

Plato's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds. N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

A novel sort of window glass has been invented. Persons on the inside of the house can see through it, but it is opaque to those on the outside.

The lowest tides, where any exist at all, are at Panama, where two feet is the average rise and fall.

Each package of PUTNAM FADE-LESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better, too.

Germans have fully \$60,000,000 invested in Central American enterprises.

Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour makes lovely pan-cakes, muffins and grem. So good you always ask for more.

The Past GUARANTEES The Future.
The Fact That

St. Jacobs Oil

Has cured thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbar, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises and other bodily ills. Saint John's Liniment—that it will cure other cases. It is safe, sure and never failing. Acts like magic.

Conquers Pain.

Price, 25c and 50c.

BOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

MONEY FOR YOU We guarantee you a large income weekly. Address A. C. Morgan & Co., 21 Union St., N. Y. City.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder 25c

FROST HURTS CROPS.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY UNSEASONABLE WEATHER.

Late Corn Injured—Heavy Rains in Cotton Raising States Work Harm—Apple Outlook Generally Unpromising—Summary of Prospects.

The weekly crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture gives the following general summary of conditions:

The week has been unusually cool in nearly all districts east of the Rocky Mountains with light to heavy frosts, more or less damaging throughout the central valleys, middle Atlantic States and northern portions of the central gulf States. Excessively heavy and damaging rains occurred in the east gulf and south Atlantic States. On the Pacific coast the weather conditions were very favorable except in the northern portions of central California, where rains probably caused extensive damage to grain, hay and grapes.

Late corn has been damaged to some extent by heavy frosts in North Dakota and portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, the percentage of damage in the last named State being very small. The crop has also suffered some slight damage on low lands in Indiana and Ohio, but the bulk of the crop east of the Mississippi river is matured and safe from injury from frost. Cutting has progressed favorably, and is nearing completion in some States.

The heavy rains in the south Atlantic and east gulf States caused much injury to cotton, and the reports from the central and western districts of the cotton belt continue to show the unfavorable effects of the rains of the previous week; although a large part of the last named district has received only light showers since the approach of rainfall.

In the central and eastern districts much open cotton has been discolored and considerable beaten out, while rotting and sprouting are quite generally reported, and cool weather has checked growth. During the early part of the week picking was retarded in the eastern districts, but was actively resumed at the close of the week. In Texas picking progressed uninterruptedly, and in localities some improvement in late cotton is indicated.

But little damage was done by frost to tobacco in the Ohio valley, and none elsewhere. In the middle Atlantic States and New England the crop has been housed in good condition.

Favorable reports concerning apples continue from Kansas; more encouraging statements are also received from portions of Arkansas and Tennessee, and a slight improvement in late apples in Missouri is indicated; elsewhere the apple outlook continues unimproving.

With but few exceptions plowing and fall seedling have progressed favorably, and the reports from the States of the Missouri valley indicate that early sown wheat is coming in nicely.

Reports from Western States.

Illinois—Cool weather with light to heavy frosts; some damage by frost, especially in southern districts; all corn, except very late maturing varieties, has been harvested; cutting for feeders nearly finished; late corn harvest nearly ended; stock pens damaged by frost; pasture improved; potatoes good; no frosty apple crop report, but pencils are good.

Indiana—Light to heavy frost in all sections on 10th; damage continued to compare with last year; frost, especially in southern districts; all corn, except very late maturing varieties, has been harvested; cutting for feeders nearly finished; late corn harvest nearly ended; stock pens damaged by frost; pasture improved; potatoes good; no frosty apple crop report, but pencils are good.

Michigan—Cool, cloudy, and rather wet weather has retarded maturity of late potato and sugar beets; black blight blew down many stalks; frost, though not severe, has not been delayed to avoid damage to the crop; late potatoes have been cut; chipping beets; late potatoes contain a good deal of starch; tobacco nearly all harvested; in east and south; tobacco nearly all frosty; wheat well advanced; late potatoes good; no frosty apple crop report, but pencils are good.

Ohio—Cool, with general frost 15th; heavy weather has retarded maturity of late potato and sugar beets; black blight blew down many stalks; frost, though not severe, has not been delayed to avoid damage to the crop; late potatoes have been cut; chipping beets; late potatoes contain a good deal of starch; tobacco nearly all harvested; in east and south; tobacco nearly all frosty; wheat well advanced; late potatoes good; no frosty apple crop report, but pencils are good.

Wisconsin—Early frost of week cool, with light to heavy frost; late potato and sugar beets, immature in wet and watery soil; much corn in shock, late improving and unjerked except in northwest; plowing nearly completed; frost, though not severe, has not been delayed to avoid damage to the crop; late potatoes have been cut; chipping beets; late potatoes contain a good deal of starch; tobacco nearly all harvested; in east and south; tobacco nearly all frosty; wheat well advanced; late potatoes good; no frosty apple crop report, but pencils are good.

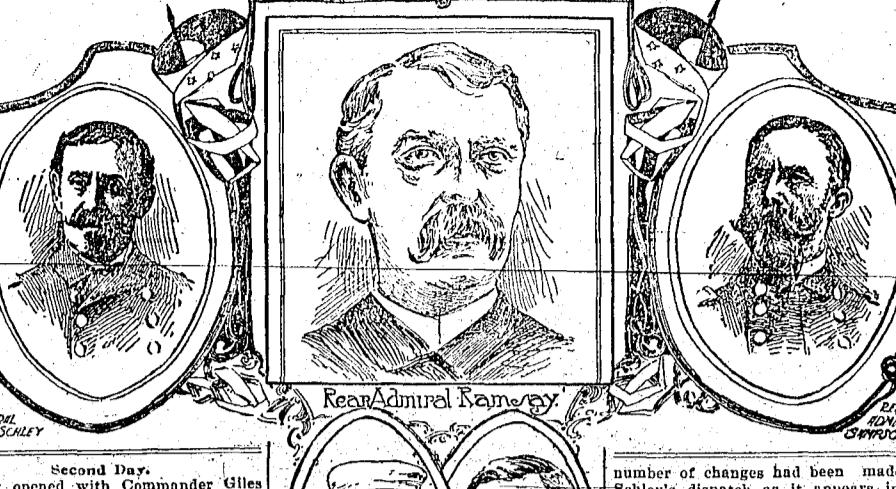
Minnesota—Thrashing in south delayed by damp stacks, but in north going on nicely; cutting well advanced; potatoes being harvested; frosty; wheat well advanced; late potatoes good; no frosty apple crop report, but pencils are good.

Missouri—Unseasonably cool; frost 15th and 16th kill corn, peas, sorghum and some beans; frost delayed plowing of potatoes; frost completed; wheat sowing progressing rapidly, except in some eastern counties, where ground is too dry to plow; some wheat under way; frosty; wheat well advanced; cutting progressing rapidly; pastures improving slowly; slight improvement in late apples.

Crop Conditions in Cuba.

For the second time death interrupted the progress of the naval court of inquiry into Rear Admiral Schley's conduct at the battle of Santiago, Tuesday's morning session had just begun when

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.



Rear Admiral Farragut
Rear Admiral Schley



Rear Admiral Farragut
Rear Admiral Schley

number of changes had been made in Schley's dispatch as it appears in the official records.

In the department's version of the dispatch appear the words, "much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the department. Have striven earnestly." This original dispatch, however, as it appears in Schley's letter copy book, reads: "It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed earnestly, as we have all striven to that end."

Rear Admiral Schley's attorneys contend that the correct copy of his dispatch gives an altogether different appearance to the incident.

Rear Admiral Cotton, who commanded the Harvard during the war, upon direct examination, said positively he had delivered dispatches to Commodore Schley on May 27 from Secretary Long and Acting Admiral Sampson, informing Schley that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago harbor.

Schley's letter copy book reads: "It is to be regretted that the Spanish fleet was less than half a minute in the lead, which, with its time allowance of forty-three seconds, gives it the first race by a fraction over a minute. Probably never before in the history of international yachting has there been so close and so exciting a race."

Shamrock got a few seconds the best of the start, and for a time maintained its slight advantage. Then Captain Barr's boat crept up, the two great racers flying along like a pair of twin sea gulls, their wings almost touching. At several times on the journey out to sea it was noted that they were not more than a hundred yards apart. Shamrock got around the outer mark less than a minute in the lead, and the race began on practically even terms. The two yachts, with their towering white sails, swept down the home stretch like evenly matched race horses, and the heart of every sportsman was in his mouth. First one and then the other of the boats seemed to get a tiny lead as they caught the first breath of passing puffs of wind, and two miles out from the line the excited experts could only say, "It is still anybody."

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The result of the first race in the series was quite sufficient to demonstrate that a challenger and a defender were never so evenly matched before. The fact that the two yachts were seen so closely matched has, of course, added greatly to the public interest in the remaining races of the series.

FILIPINOS SLAY MANY.

KILL Forty-eight members of Company C, Ninth Infantry.

Forty-eight soldiers belonging to the Ninth regiment of the United States infantry were killed and eleven were wounded during a sudden attack by Filipino insurgents while on patrol Saturday morning. Adj't Gen. Corbin expressed the opinion that the company officers must have been negligent in the matter of posting pickets; otherwise the camp could not have been so completely surprised as to lead to such slaughter.

American officers in the Philippines fear night attacks more than anything else, and it is common gossip in military circles that they have a habit of withdrawing their pickets at daylight upon the assumption that all danger of attack is then over. In this instance it is probable the outposts were permitted to come in to breakfast, no relief being sent to take their places. The insurgents, who had probably been lurking for several hours in the brush, took advantage of this opportunity to rush and surprise the camp.

Upon cross-examination Cotton admitted that he might be mistaken as to dates, and it was possible that the information was not conveyed to Schley until May 31, four days later. After the latter day, Schley himself had learned of the presence of a portion of the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor and had fired upon the Colon.

Again the court ruled in favor of Schley when Captain Wise was being questioned by Mr. Hanna about a conversation between Wise and Captain Philip the day the flying squadron started for Key West to coal. Wise said he was asked by Philip about the location of the Spanish fleet. Wise replied that he was confident it was in Santiago harbor. Attorney Rayner objected to the admission of conversations as evidence, especially as Schley was not present when they took place, and could not know what was said. Admiral Dewey promptly sustained the objection.

Rear Admiral Schley acted as his own counsel, so far as related to consulting with and advising his legal representatives. While the rear admiral did not address the court, he directed matters.

Sixth Day.

Only one session was held Thursday, the court adjourning at 1 o'clock out of respect to the late Judge Wilson, whose funeral was held during the afternoon. Two new witnesses were examined. Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the torpedo boat Dupont during the Santiago campaign, told of delivering dispatches from Sampson to Schley at Cienfuegos May 22 and informed the court that after reading them Schley appeared to be laboring under excitement. The other new witness was William C. Gray, an engineer of the Texas, who rather dismayed the department counsel by saying the engines of that ship were reversed after she had passed the Brooklyn, indicating that at that time at least there was no danger of a collision on account of the flagship's loop. Gray was dropped in short order and not asked for further testimony.

The testimony of Captain Wise of the Yale revealed the fact that Schley contemplated entering the harbor and engaging the Spanish fleet May 31, three days before the battle.

Machine Gunner De Prend, a private in the company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Mich., while on duty at the rear of the vault, about 7:45 o'clock, noticed a man peering from behind a tree about forty feet from the vault. He watched it for twenty minutes and then challenged the intruder, who made no response, but dodged back of the tree. The soldier then advanced, challenging a second time, and the man came out and ran toward De Prend, sheltering himself behind a second tree twelve feet nearer the vault.

De Prend, noticing that the fellow was carrying a package in one hand and a glancing instrument in the other, took no further chances, but brought down his rifle and fired. Just as he did so, another man, approaching from behind, and whom he had not seen, struck up his revolver and blazed, abraded the skin and sent him tumbling into a ravine near the vault.

Meanwhile the shot had aroused other members of the guard and owing to the fact that they had to climb a steep hill the marauders had disappeared before they arrived. The man who attacked De Prend was missed. The other, however, says, he could easily recognize.

While no one knows what the motive of the attack on the guard was or what the man behind the tree had in his package, the theory advanced is that it was an attempt to blow up the vault in which the President's body lies. Military men agree that it looks like that.

Sparks from the Wires.

Ten Boer leaders who have been captured since Sept. 15 have been banished from South Africa.

The various young people's societies of Indianapolis are preparing to begin a crusade against the cigarette-smoking evil.

Harry Smith, an orphan boy, 10 years old, who was herding cattle for A. C. Anderson, nine miles west of Laredo, Kan., was dragged to death by his pony.

A great flow of gas has been struck near Velasco, Texas, by parties boring for oil. The casing has been blown out, and there is no way to control the gas flow.

COLUMBIA WINS RACE

FIRST OF THE SERIES GOES TO AMERICAN YACHT.

Shamrock Is Beaten by a Very Close Margin, After an Exciting Struggle—Forty-eight American Soldiers Are Slain in Filipino Trap.

After sailing thirty miles so closely together that the result was always uncertain, Columbia and Shamrock crossed the finish line Saturday afternoon in such a hair-raising finish that for some time there was uncertainty as to which boat had won. The official time shows that Columbia was less than half a minute in the lead, which, with its time allowance of forty-three seconds, gives it the first race by a fraction over a minute. Probably never before in the history of international yachting has there been so close and so exciting a race.

Shamrock got a few seconds the best of the start, and for a time maintained its slight advantage. Then Captain Barr's boat crept up, the two great racers flying along like a pair of twin sea gulls, their wings almost touching. At several times on the journey out to sea it was noted that they were not more than a hundred yards apart. Shamrock got around the outer mark less than a minute in the lead, and the race began on practically even terms. The two yachts,

LIFE AND DEATH GO FORTH EACH DAY.

Life and Death go forth each day;
Which one would you meet?

Death is grim, but Life is gay;

Hey, but Life is sweet!

Yet, when Fate hath adverse mind,

Many cry with heat:

"Life is cruel, and Death is kind;

Hey, but Death is sweet!"

Life or Death—what need to care

Which it is you meet!

Death is kind and Life is fair;

Hey, but both are sweet!

Geraldine Meyrick, in "New Lippincott."

In the Supreme Court.

Everything conspired. It wouldn't have happened if poor little Bobbie's first discipline had not taken place early that morning, and if Frances Wylie had not been "on the ranpage" again when school opened. Bobbie was the principal's only and idolized son, and still in kits. Frances Wylie was the mischievous brewer of Miss Virginia Trapp's room, Number Seven.

"It was awful!" groaned the principal under his breath. He spread his hands out on the green baize of his table and regarded them with horror, as if there were blood on them. Could it be they had punished Bobbie? Bobbie! He had looked so bewitching and "inky" and naughty! His little crisp, sun-yellow curls had stood up round his reprobate face so becomingly?

"Awful! Awful!" the principal groaned. He was in no mood to begin the day's work in his "Supreme Court," on the ground floor of the Maltbie High School. There won't be punishing to do, of course, as to think he had punished Bobbie—little sunny-haired Bobbie!

"It's going to be a bad day. I see it in France Wylie's eyes!" groaned little Miss Trapp, inwardly. Groaned from her back seat gazed about with studied innocence wonder. She was almost half again as big as little Miss Trapp.

Frances was "on probation." She had been warned that one more misdemeanor would send her to the Supreme Court.

"I'm not afraid," she thought, serenely. "She's so little. I could put her in my pocket and run away with her."

But tiny, gentle-faced Virginia Trapp came of Puritan stock, and was endowed with courage. She might twist her small white fingers nervously, but she would not draw back. Let Frances Wylie beware!

So the day began in the Maltbie High School, with a sore-hearted, self-reproachful father in the Supreme Court, and in Room Number Seven a mischievous girl and a tiny, troubled teacher. So the day went forward until the Verdict class was called. Then—

"Miss Wylie!"

"Good morning," he said, absently. The two figures edged a little way into the room. For an instant there was embarrassing silence, while the principal from behind his desk observed vaguely the tall dignity of Frances and the curly brown head of the tiny teacher. There was no question as to identity. Even to unsuspicious eyes it was plain enough which was which.

Under the stress of excitement Virginia Trapp's tongue sometimes played her false. Now as she opened her lips to speak, she found herself incapable of uttering a syllable. Her tongue fluttered soundlessly.

"Well?"

The principal gazed dimly at Frances waiting. He would give her time. It was a source of grief to him that he was held in such awe by his teachers. This tall, stately woman must be the new teacher in Room Nine.

"You have brought the young lady to me? She has been—er—transgressing, I see," he said, gravely, turning his near-sighted eyes with grave disapproval upon the tongue-tied little teacher.

And before little Miss Trapp had time to gasp with astonishment, he had waved her peremptorily toward the "Prisoner's Dock" and turned back to Frances.

"You may leave her with me. I prefer to have the story directly from her," he said, gravely.

It had all happened in the briefest possible time. While the little teacher was still flushed and speechless, Frances had realized the principal's mistake and the rich possibilities for fun in it. She had taken in all the things that conspired—the absence of the all-important spectacles from the principal's nose, the presence of the far-away, preoccupied look in his pleasant gray eyes, and the ridiculous contrast between herself and the tiny, crooked-haired teacher. The end of the world was at hand, in any event; why not make the most of this last opportunity?

Frances drew herself up and bowed with dignity.

"I will leave her here, then, with you—and her own conscience," she added, in little Miss Trapp's best manner.

Then she closed the door behind her and sped down the hall, stifling her laughter. Straight into Room Seven she walked, and then she dropped into the chair behind the teacher's desk.

There was dead silence in the room, while from one girl to another travelled a look of mystification. Then Frances rose to her feet. She had recovered her breath and was quite calm and serious.

"Young ladies, our beloved teacher has unfortunately been arraigned before the Supreme Court, and I have been put in charge of Room Seven, in her place," she said, impressively. "I need not ask you to remember that it is study hour. The class in Vergil may recite."

A ripple of merriment rustled the calm surface of the room, but Frances arrested it with a sharp tap of little Miss Trapp's ruler.

"Be quiet!" she commanded. "There aren't but fifteen minutes left before the noon hour. Don't any of you dare to make a disturbance till then! I shall report every living, breathing soul that does! Now somebody recite."

Frances Wylie and little Miss Trapp will not soon forget those fifteen minutes. In Room Number Seven they passed with fearful slowness. Frances watched the hands of the great clock in momentary expectation of avenging

doom. That it did not come filled her with amazement. Where was the scandalized principal, with Miss Trapp, white and gray, at his heels? Why didn't they come?

"Call this fun!" thought Frances in disgust. "I never enjoyed myself so little in my life! I—I guess I'm getting scared."

In the Supreme Court the fifteen minutes dragged their length out monotonously. The principal had turned back to his desk and resumed his writing quietly. It was his way to leave mafactors to their own thoughts for a season. The thoughts of this particular one, sitting stiff and flushed in the Prisoner's Dock, were gradually straightening out from paralyzed helplessness and anger into steady reasoning.

Miss Trapp had not succeeded in uttering a word. As the door snapped behind Frances she had stepped forward and cleared her throat desperately. But the principal had waved his hand deprecatingly.

"Not yet; we will talk later on," he had said calmly. In his mind he had determined to wait until the beginning of the afternoon session, and then settle this trouble.

Miss Trapp consulted her watch. It was cool and still in the Supreme Court, and she folded her hands on the cover of her Vergil and rested with a smile in the corners of her mouth.

"A hardened case," reflected the principal, dimly aware of the smile. "But we will practice patience—yes, certainly, patience." It was what he was sorely afraid he had not practised that morning with Bobbie, and his conscience was sensitive on the point.

"If I tell him about it now, he will dismiss her anyway. What hope would there be after an escape like this?" the little teacher mused. "He would never let her come back—never! And that would break her mother's heart. I don't know but it would break France's, too. She's really a dear girl, mischievous and all. I can't do it! I'm going to give her a chance to take it all back."

There was just the one chance—Frances should have it.

"You may go now, young lady, but you will return at the opening of the afternoon session. We will talk then."

The principal's voice was kind and, although he did not look up from his work, it was certain there were friendly lights in his eyes. Miss Trapp's heart warmed to him.

Room Seven was emptying itself into the corridor in its usual orderly fashion. Frances stood soberly at the door. The little teacher touched her arm and beckoned her aside. There was a suspicion of a laugh in Miss Trapp's eyes, but her lips were grave.

"Judgment is suspended. I am to go back this afternoon for it," she said. "I thought I would tell you, and if you cared to go, instead—it is a chance."

"Miss Trapp!" cried Frances, breathlessly, catching at both the small white hands. "Do you mean he doesn't know yet? That—that there is some chance, after all, for me? You haven't told?"

"I haven't told," the little teacher said, gently. "There was a chance to wait, and I did. I thought you might want to take my place this afternoon."

"I do! I will! I'm going to!" sobbed Frances, in a tempest of tears. "I'll tell every single thing—I'll get down on my knees! —O, Miss Trapp, I didn't think of mother, then, or you, or anything in the living breathing world but fun!"

Bobbie, in his little blue kit, met his father on the way home with a glad cry of welcome. It augured well for Frances. *Youth's Companion*.

CHLOROFORM CRIMES.

Evil Deeds Are Not Easy to Do With an Anesthetic.

The curious case of robbery under chloroform which was decided in London a day or two ago, was followed with great interest by writers on medical jurisprudence. Hitherto many such writers have expressed great doubt about these cases, for the process is by no means so easy of use as people think.

Very extravagant ideas prevail among the public as to the power of anesthetics, owing, perhaps, to the license employed by noveltists when they describe "fancy" cases in their books.

Richard is a small boy for his age but he inherits the fearlessness of his father. He has deep black hair and eyes and his face is most intelligent. Not long ago he came into Phenix, organization. When the young peace-bringer with him the sixteen-year-old son of a county officer who had fallen so deeply in love with the "Coontown 400" that he had run away with the officer asked whether the young man was glad to go back home, he smiled and said:

"No, he did not want to come, but there was no way out of it for him."

Young Mr. Boscha's abilities as an officer of the peace first came into notice about a year ago by the arrest of a Mexican for whom the officers had been looking for a long time. He and another Mexican had fought a duel because of their mutual love of a pretty Mexican girl, and the duel was intended to be deadly. One of the duelists was wounded and the other left the country. Officers hunted everywhere for him, but he could not be found.

Some months afterward, Richard Boscha, then only thirteen years of age, found the duelist, and at the point of a gun took him into camp.

A GAME OF TAG.

One afternoon in the early Spring I saw two chipmunks—skinny and only half grown—chasing each other up and down a tree. Their tails were the only part of them that seemed as if they could possibly be warm, but the bright little things seemed as happy as if they were warm and the sun were shining. I watched them for perhaps ten minutes, and during that time they ran all over five trees. They did not trouble to run all the time, but jumped from branch to branch, leaping sometimes four or possibly five feet.

Often one of the little beasts would hide and would be so quiet that I could hardly tell him from the tree trunk. Then when No. 2 found him—and often it would take some time—they would begin to play, but squeak happily and again.

Once one of them found an old, last year's, pigtail and sat down with his tail over his head, to eat it. The other thought he was still being chased, and was over the road and in another tree before he found that the first one was not at his heels—or rather his claws. He turned back and ran squealing all over the tree; the hiding chipmunk was highly amused, and I could see him shake as if laughing.

The second, though, was very much concerned, and seemed very angry. His anger was not diminished when he found that No. 2 had eaten a nut in his (No. 2's) absence. No. 1 was then vigorously chased with the nut still in his mouth, up and down, across the road, into two or three low shrubs near by, and finally along on the large electric power wire, 'till they got some distance along the road. Before I lost sight of them, however, they were sitting on the top of a telegraph pole and squeaking together most amiably.—Elizabeth C. Porter, in *Christian Intelligence*.

THE BIRDS OF NIAGARA.

The bird student on a visit to Niagara Falls, if he can get his eyes away from the magnificent, plunging water and roaring cataract for a few moments, can find much about him that is of deep interest in the line of his favorite pursuit. It is doubtful if many of the thousands of persons who stand daily in the summer on Table Rock or Goat Island give much heed to the tiny creatures that are darting through the air above the brink of the falls. There is plenty



THE BULLFROG.

I wish I were a big bullfrog!

I think he is a lucky dog!

He knows already how to swim,

Not anybody teaching him;

And from the moment of his birth

The water is his mother earth.

He sometimes comes out on the bank,

'Mid rushes cool and mosses dank.

But he is not so happy there,

Because he doesn't like the air.

So, with small grasses 'twist his toes,

Plumbe back into the pool he goes.

TOM BROWN'S ORIGINAL.

Few books are better known among English-speaking boys than "Tom Brown's School Days" at Rugby.

Thomas Arnold, Jr., was at Rugby when Thomas Hughes, the Tom Brown of the school life, was a pupil there, and in "Passages in a Wandering Life" gives his recollections of the boys' hero.

Tom Hughes at fifteen was tall for his age; his long, thin face, his sandy hair, his length of limb and his spare frame gave him a lankiness of aspect which was the cause, I suppose, of the boys giving him the extraordinary nickname of "executioner."

No name could be less appropriate, for there was nothing inhuman or morose or surly in his looks, and still less in his disposition: the temper of a bully was utterly alien from him, and he was always cheerful and gay.

He was one of the best runners in the school, and many times have I seen him in the quadrangle just before "hounds and horns"—he being one of the hares—lightly clad and with a bag of "scents" strapped around him.

He was too keen-eyed and observant to be specially popular, but all the small boys liked him because he was kind and friendly to them. He reached the sixth form, but left before he had risen high in it, feeling, no doubt, that his work lay elsewhere.

A YOUNG DETECTIVE.

There is a true old-fashioned dime novel-boy living out in Arizona. He makes the most wonderful arrests and is known all around that locality as the youngest officer of the peace in the United States. He lives at Congress and is Richard Boscha, the fourteen-year-old son of Deputy Sheriff Boscha, who has been a deputy sheriff of Yavapai County, Arizona, for twenty years, and is a very fearless and worthy officer.

Richard is a small boy for his age but he inherits the fearlessness of his father. He has deep black hair and eyes and his face is most intelligent. Not long ago he came into Phenix, organization. When the young peace-bringer with him the sixteen-year-old son of a county officer who had fallen so deeply in love with the "Coontown 400" that he had run away with the officer asked whether the young man was glad to go back home, he smiled and said:

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It is now proposed to make lion-raising

a yearly income to increase the

resources of the institution. In addition to the cubs that have been sold quite a number of others have been exchanged for other animals, including

two elephants and a camel.

It is proper to call these new

products of Dublin Irish lions, but

their ancestors all came from Natal.

This South African family of lions was

formerly found in Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but it has been so fiercely hunted that it has now entirely disappeared.

One of its characteristics is a very

black mane, which, however, does not

invariably occur.

But besides these instances, which are so well-known that they no longer surprise us, there are others which are new and unexpected. Who can imagine the antelope otherwise than slender of limb, graceful of movement, and fleet of foot? But we never think of the creature but as timidly picking up its ears ready for flight, or as bounding like the wind over the plain. Its whole life seems motion.

It seems quite in order for the heavy-limbed, slow-moving, large-jawed hippopotamus to be at home in the water, but for the antelope to abandon the land and give up all that grace and fleetness which are its birthright, seems like lying in the face of nature. Nevertheless there is an antelope in Central Africa which is as ill at ease on land as a whale is in the water, the seals, which live most of the time in the water, the hippopotamuses, which live on land or in the water, as they please, and the flying squirrels, which fearlessly invade the air.

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